

Peace News

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

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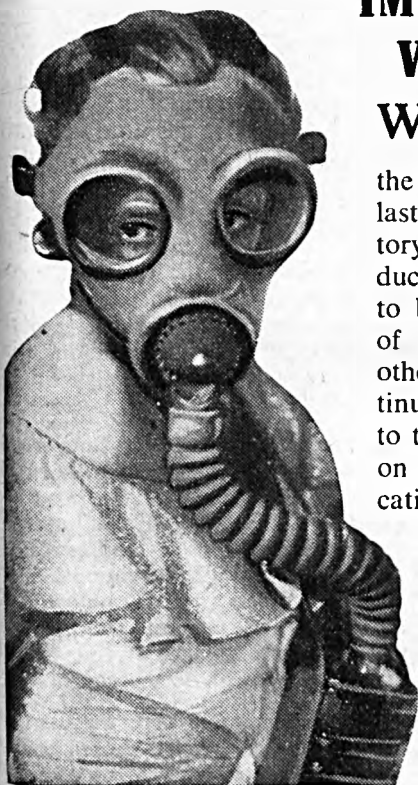
Air Raid "Precautions" in Earnest

IMPLICATION THAT WAR MUST COME

WHILE Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Office, was in Blackburn last week opening a Government factory in connexion with the mass production of thirty million gas masks to be stored locally for the free use of "everyone in danger," people in other parts of the country were continuing their efforts to draw attention to the futility of air raid precautions, on the one hand, the ominous implications of the Government's pre-occupation with the problem on the other.

The organization of anti-gas drill with "black-outs" and sham air raids cannot fail to induce in the public mind a despairing expectation of war as inevitable

says one manifesto that is typical of many expressions of opinion all over the country.



Nation-Wide Protests Continue

FOLLOWING the statement by the South Wales Council of Action on the subject (reported in PEACE NEWS of December 26, 1936), and preceding a number of a similar nature promised in other parts of the provinces, a manifesto which is receiving considerable and authoritative support throughout the country has been issued by the Northern Area Council of Action.

This declares that "the only possible defence of civilian populations against air attacks is an international agreement to abolish bombing from the air" and suggests public opinion

should be mobilized in support of the following:

1. A reversal of the Government's original attitude at Geneva to bombing from the air when Lord Londonderry opposed its abolition.
2. The proposal that civil and military air forces be internationalized.
3. That the manufacture of poison gas, incendiary bombs, &c., be abolished under the supervision of an international committee.

Signatories to the Manifesto include the Mayors of Stockton-on-Tees and Sunderland, the chairman and secretary of Sunderland Peace Council, the secretary of the Tees-side Peace Council, and several councillors, ministers of religion, and educationists.

GREATEST MENACE TO PEACE

Guidance as to the answers members of the Society of Friends should give to "questions which are constantly worrying us" is contained in a statement by the Friends' Peace Committee, just issued as a leaflet.

Recalling the need to distinguish carefully between peace-time and war-time activities, the statement goes on:

"Will these things really save us? Are these precautions right for us?"

"In regard to the first, there seems little doubt that the efficacy of any protective measures is very limited. The other and more important and

(Continued in column 3)

"Conscription Would Not Solve Our Problem"

—Mr. DUFF COOPER

Youth Groups Oppose Recruiting Campaign

"I HAVE never suggested conscription for the Regular Army. Conscription would not solve our problem. We do not want a big Regular Army. We want a small one for foreign service."

This denial was made by Mr. Duff Cooper in a speech in London on Monday following "a great many statements in the newspapers that conscription was about to be introduced," and a suggestion that he "was threatening the country with conscription as an alternative to the voluntary system."

(Continued from column 2)

personal aspect of the problem is the moral one.

"The Peace Committee believes that the greatest menace to peace is war-mindedness; a belief in the inevitability of war."

The conclusion is therefore reached that "where they cultivate war-mindedness" air raid "precautions" are wrong.

ACTION IN LOCALITIES

The question is not one only for individuals. Local authorities are continually being called upon to take some measure or other in this connexion.

Barnsley Town Council, however, only last week reiterated its determination to take no action whatever on the Home Office suggestions. An "opposition" councillor said Barnsley was unique in this respect.

While this is doubtful (reports from readers on their own councils' attitudes would be welcomed), there is considerable activity to bring pressure on local authorities to refuse to participate.

In this the local peace councils are taking the lead. A feature of Wood Green's "public exposure of the National Government's air raid policy" by two scientific experts tomorrow week (full particulars in next week's PEACE NEWS) will be

a demand that for every pound spent on armaments one pound shall be spent on really adequate precautions! This is to forestall a probable decision to call a town's meeting to hear the Home Office spokesmen.

Action on these and similar lines is among the foremost of a number of important recommendations to local peace groupings drawn up by the London Federation of Peace Councils. Space considerations compel us to hold these over until next week.

IN EVENT OF WAR

"NO country yet, so far as I am aware, has a system of conscription for foreign service," he went on. He did not contemplate conscription in peace time as a possibility, although there was little doubt that in the event of war conscription would come much sooner than it did in the last war.

The Minister for War also hoped shortly to make "an announcement of importance concerning the Regular Army and the conditions of service," which he hoped would result in a satisfactory addition to the Army's numbers.

"OPTIMIST"

A warning note was struck by Field-Marshal Lord Milne in an after-dinner speech last week.

After alleging that in the schools those responsible for the education of the nation's youth, ably helped by the work of disgruntled and disappointed scribblers, had done their best to kill any sentiment of personal service or self-sacrifice that might be latent in the minds of their charges, he declared:—

"I see some optimists give us five years to prepare. In the present state of the world I should consider myself an optimist if I gave you five months."

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Lord Burghley (who has previously been mentioned as a possible "Minister of Physical Fitness") answered last week the question "What is at the back of the proposed physical development campaign?"

One school of thought imagined that young men were to be "fattened for cannon fodder." Such an argument was despicable, he said. The aim was "a healthy mind in a healthy body."

Suggestions for securing more Army recruits continue to be made.

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Mr. Duff Cooper

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

and in a recent letter to *The Times*, Sir Arnold Wilson suggested the use of films showing Army life. He was, however, apparently aware of the need for care in selection of material for he added:—

"There are, as every soldier knows, some things such films would do well not to show."

SOLDIERS' VIEWS

Four articles in the current number of the *Army Quarterly* are devoted to the question of recruiting. Major-General J. F. C. Fuller, for example, asserts that the first need is to make the Army a real career.

Other articles criticize the delusive promises held out to recruits and the petty restrictions still in force. While these and allied problems continue to occupy the minds of those concerned with attracting men to the Regular Army, the Territorial Army is able to claim the best recruiting year since 1925. The figures for December, which were issued last week, showed an increase of 128 per cent. (1,600 men) on the number for December, 1935.

OPPOSITION FROM YOUTH GROUPS

Opposition to the Government's recruiting campaign until it is made clear that the armed forces are intended for support of the League of Nations, was expressed by the Youth Groups National Council of the League of Nations Union at Liverpool last week-end.

The resolution to this effect, which was passed with only one dissentient, pointed out that the youth groups represented the Union's members who are most directly concerned with the question.

REFLEXIONS AND COMMENTS

by LORD PONSONBY

Lessons of the Peace Letter :: A Determination to Abolish War
People Who Won't Sign Pledges :: A Not-So-Simple "No"

WHEN I collected signatures about ten years ago for the Peace Letter (involving a pledge) I made many mistakes.

I tried to do far more than was possible with the meagre sum of about £1,500 which I collected. It disappeared in postage alone very quickly.

I had a devoted little body of voluntary workers but I was terribly handicapped by the coal lock-out which took place soon after I began.

Very few of my parliamentary colleagues were able to help me and so it became too much of a one man show. I had no office and we worked in a couple of rooms in my house.

I addressed about seventy meetings and hardly ever met with any serious opposition. But my method of collecting signatures immediately after a meeting was a wrong one.

In the enthusiasm of the moment many no doubt signed without fully understanding what was involved.

However, I managed to get over 130,000 signatures and proceeded after about eighteen months with my bundles to Downing Street and deposited them with Mr. Baldwin whom I saw.

It began by my writing a book called *Now is the Time*, every line of which I still endorse.

But it ended with a letter from the Prime Minister turning me down in the usual orthodox language which he would use today. Futile as many people considered my effort with its crowded provincial meetings and Albert Hall meeting (with Herbert Morrison in the chair), even now I do not regret having done it.

It had educative value, as shown more especially by the correspondence. I invariably answered controversial letters and even the bitterly hostile communications which came mostly from parsons.

I think, unknown to me, it sowed little seeds in various quarters and it taught me that whether by this means or any other it was impossible to reach everyone, **there undoubtedly was a strong, deep-seated determination among the people to endeavour to abolish the barbarity and futility of international war.**

What our people feel deepest they speak of least. But when given a lead there is no mistaking their response.

BUT apart from errors of method, the crucial mistake was not laying down plans for the future.

Enthusiasm is excellent as fuel for the engine but you have got to lay your rails down far ahead. This requires steady plodding work which the enthusiastic excitement of meetings cannot by itself supply.

While I still feel that the signing of the Peace Letter was worth while as a demonstration, I am well aware that the formation of a permanent organization is in the long run much more valuable.

I was pleased beyond measure therefore when some one else took up the work determined to convert enthusiasm into a lasting and carefully organized movement which would endure; and I was glad to join the Peace Pledge Union which I realized was no flash in the pan but a method of reaching, focussing, and coordinating genuine pacifist opinion throughout the country.

We thoroughly understand that our task is not only for today, tomorrow, and next month, but for our life-times; not only to reach the adult men and women of today but to watch for the next generation as it grows up.

WE have made a splendid beginning but we know well enough that we are only nibbling at the fringe.

Our series of meetings in the big towns is all to the good. But think of the hundreds of small towns and think of the thousands of villages on the countryside.

We are reaching a few of these, but only a fraction, and even when we go further we shall not be in the least dismayed if our actual numbers, the numbers of those who definitely sign the pledge, are not spectacular. **Many there will be who are averse from committing themselves and who will neither sign any paper nor join any organization.**

I thought I would test a meeting in Sheffield before embarking on the Peace Letter campaign. I made an ordinary political speech which was received with attention.

Toward the end I dealt with peace and war and came out with my uncompromising pacifist views. The whole large audience rose and cheered.

But I daresay only a few hundred of them actually signed. So we may be sure that many more than we can rope in will nevertheless be of like mind.

THERE are a good many still who think that the mere signing of an anti-war pledge is enough in itself.

But study of the arguments on which this decision should be made is very necessary and capacity to reply to the difficult questions, ingeniously put by perfectly sincere and convinced opponents, is essential. **You must not suppose that when the war cloud rises on the horizon the simple question for you to answer will be: Will you or will you not fight such and such a nation? There will be national commitments, treaties, secret obligations; there will be talk of the nation's honour, of the defence of your homes and the future of democracy.**

And remember too, that as the cloud approaches the chosen enemy must be represented to you as a dire criminal for whom there is not a word to be said. Nothing in his favour may ever be whispered.

While you may just say you will not fight in any circumstances, your refusal will not only be strengthened but may influence others if you can argue the case out in every particular and show that yours is a higher form of patriotism than that of the herd, who blindly respond to the bugle's call.

Arthur Ponsonby

PUBLIC ORDER BILL—POLICE ACTION

THE first police action under the new Public Order Act, which came into force at the beginning of the year, was taken on Sunday afternoon, when police inspectors took the names and addresses of members of Camberwell Youth Peace Band.

The men were attending a protest meeting in Trafalgar Square and were reported to be wearing khaki shirts under ordinary civilian jackets.

Apart from indicating that those whose names had been taken might hear from the police later, no action was taken.

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM and WORLD PEACE

A survey of Economic Policies and Problems in their bearing on the International Situation, the Race in Armaments, and the Drift Toward War

EIGHT LECTURES at 6.15 p.m.

in the

ESSEX HALL, STRAND, W.C.1

February 8	The Continental Western Democracies	GRAHAM HUTTON
February 15	The small countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe	THOMAS BALOGH
February 25	Germany	BRINLEY THOMAS
March 1	Italy	HERMAN FINER
March 8	The Soviet Union	LOUIS SEGAL
March 11	Japan and China	FREDA UTLEY
March 15	The United States	HUGH QUIGLEY
March 22	The British Empire	H. V. HODSON

TICKETS:

FOUR SHILLINGS for the Eight Lectures. Single Lectures, ONE SHILLING
 Early application is urged

A Programme Leaflet is available

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

ITS

A DANGEROUS TRADE AGREEMENT

Agricultural Produce in Exchange for Guns

WITH MILITARY INSTRUCTORS "THROWN IN"!

AT a time when civil war following a military revolt in Spain is giving rise to so much suffering within that country and to considerable apprehension outside, comes the following news of a proposed trade agreement between Germany and Austria which might have resulted in a similar situation arising in the latter State. The negotiations have, however, been discontinued.

From Our Austrian Correspondent

JUST before last Christmas the negotiations concerning the mutual economic relations between Germany and Austria, which were carried on for several weeks in Vienna, came to a sudden break.

The cause of this was kept secret, but, by means of the Czechoslovak press, one could fathom the truth. Germany is willing to take over all agricultural and forestry products Austria may offer her, not, of course, against any real payment, but on a basis of interchange of products. Characteristically enough, Germany has only arms, weapons, tanks, ammunition, and the like to offer.

This the Austrian State was willing to accept in a certain measure as payment. But the insolent "condition" which Germany put up besides was rejected by the Austrian Government.

IMPOSSIBLE CONDITION

Herr Hitler had given instructions to his emissaries to make it a point of agreement that the Austrian Government must, if it accepts German armament for payment, also accept German military instructors within the Austrian Army.

This condition the Austrian Government has flatly refused, whereupon the negotiations were broken off in a not altogether benevolent spirit. In fact, the tone of the German press has since become again so violent against Austria as to remind one of its tone before the July 11 "gentlemen's" agreement.

What an audacious, underhand policy! Germany is already attempting to bring about in due course another heroic "revolt of the militarists," clamouring for "liberty" (for themselves, to fill their pockets) and for the enslavement of the people.

This time the plan aims at Austria. But as long as Chancellor Schuschnigg is at the helm of the Austrian State Hitler is seen through for what he is.

War Resisters Can Make Treaties Effective

LESSON TO BE LEARNT FROM THE GREAT WAR

THE need for the organization of war resistance as a force which must make treaties more than "scraps of paper" is stressed in a leaflet entitled *What is War Resistance?* published by the War Resisters' League of the United States.

The secretary of the League points out that the efforts of peace societies before the War were directed to the securing of agreements for the mitigation of war and the peaceful settlement of disputes—"yet with the coming of war a moratorium was declared upon them all."

The object of the War Resisters' League is to unite men and women who have determined to give no support to any war, irrespective of the reasons—political, religious, or humanitarian—which have led them to take this stand, and the winter number of *The War Resister* (the magazine of the War Resisters' International, to which the League is affiliated) gives its total membership as 12,434.

Nearly two thousand new members were obtained last year—almost twice the number enrolled during 1935.

A mass meeting recently organized by its Executive Secretary under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Campaign was attended by 11,000 people.

Cooperation in Ceylon

MAY SPREAD TO INDIA

Developments in the cooperative movement in Ceylon, and the possibility of its extension to India were discussed at a meeting of the C.W.S. (Manchester) Balloon Street Luncheon Club last week.

Professor C. R. Fay of Cambridge, who had visited the society's tea estates, said that the presence of the cooperative organization in the East was a credit socially to the movement. Native workers on the estates had a comparatively high standard of living, and in the past five years had formed their own cooperative store societies

on fifteen large C.W.S. estates in Ceylon.

As an example of their spirit he quoted the case of labourers on the estate at Passara, who had refused to take for themselves the profits on trading with non-members of their society. A school had been built out of the segregated dividends.

The estate cooperative society movement was going to become really big, and as the society was interested in India it could be the means of translating the movement from Ceylon.

U.S.A. AND THE "BRUSSELS PROGRAMME"

PUNISHING "THOUGHT OFFENDERS"

Reactionary Measure in Japan

ACCORDING to a recent Japanese law, so-called "thought offenders," that is to say those who entertain ideas considered dangerous to the safety of the State and public order, will be placed under continuous surveillance.

Socialists, communists, and anarchists, who have once been condemned on the strength of the public safety and order law, lose completely their liberty of movement until they renounce their "pernicious doctrines."

Stations will be set up to exercise a regular supervision of those placed under "protective surveillance." If it is considered necessary "thought offenders" will be compelled to live "in a specified area."

According to a Japanese correspondent the result of the new law will be that all those who have been condemned or will be condemned for their "leftist" views on the strength of the public safety and order law, will practically be confined as long as they adhere to their views.—Persdienst I.A.C.

BREAKING DOWN CASTE BARRIERS

Good News from India

Following the abolition of the caste system in an entire province in India, comes news of an inter-caste dinner at Lahore.

Great enthusiasm was manifested by the diners who included men and women of all castes and creeds numbering over 2,000.

This all-India Hindu inter-caste dinner was organized by the Arya Swarajya Sabha of Lahore and it included many prominent leaders of Indian popular movements. Speeches made stressed the essential unity of the whole Hindu society and the urgent need for doing away with false notions of high and low castes which had done so much harm to the Hindu community.—Nofrontier News Service.

("Pitiable Plight" of Indian Workers: page 7.)

"MILITARY" POSTAGE STAMPS!

WASHINGTON.—An entire issue of new stamps will be devoted to military and naval leaders—ten in all.

Five will deal with Army men and five with the Navy, covering the entire series from one to five cent stamps. The first of these have already appeared and have been solemnly welcomed by Army and Navy leaders.

In all its history, the United States has not placed a peace leader on its stamps. It took the Turkish Government to issue a Jane Addams stamp.—Nofrontier News Service.

Some Bodies to Cooperate with I.P.C.

A STATEMENT published in the U.S.A. by the National Council for Prevention of War on the subject of the International Peace Campaign, in which it was declared that "the Brussels programme is lacking in political realism for the United States," has been followed by news that about half of the constituent organizations of the National Peace Conference of America have decided to cooperate with the I.P.C.

This information is contained in a letter sent to the National Peace Council (and published in the January issue of *Peace*) by Dame Adelaide Livingstone, who is Vice-Chairman of the British National Committee of the I.P.C.

The letter adds that the organizations concerned have already started to form a National I.P.C. Committee for the U.S.A. to collaborate with other organizations which are not members of the National Peace Conference.

IN OTHER LANDS

Meanwhile the work of the I.P.C. in other lands is going steadily forward. From Belgium comes news that 27 Communes have officially adhered to the National Committee in that country, where most attention is at present being paid to the organization of a peace ballot.

In Czechoslovakia local committees have been formed over almost all of the country, and the Campaign has aroused considerable interest.

A HEALING "INDUSTRY" PREPARES FOR WAR

Dutch Chemists in Air "Defence" Work

THE HAGUE

IN Holland the pharmacists have become one of the corner-stones of air "defence."

More than 75 druggists in all parts of the country have enlisted in this work. It is interesting to note that already the gas mask manufacturers are carrying on extensive advertising and propaganda among the druggists.

This alignment of a healing "industry" with the war industries was effected through a conference of the Home Ministry, the Air Defence Ministry, and leaders of the pharmacists. A great laboratory, hitherto used for the development of healing drugs will now also experiment with air "defence."

A special chemists' committee is headed by Dr. H. Wester who is both pharmacist and teacher at the War College. The laboratory work will be in charge of Dr. H. J. van Giffen of the Dutch East Indian Army who has done similar work in the Dutch colonies.

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Peace Pledge Union

A New Centre for Work in London

By JOHN BARCLAY

MY letters this week have shown that groups thought to be "dead" are merely "sleeping." We have been getting in touch with them by a circular letter and we find from the answers that a great deal is going on under the surface which will shortly develop into great activity.

I visited Ipswich and I was inspired by the warmth of my reception and the enthusiasm of the leaders. Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Whitmore, 14 Weymouth Road, are the joint secretaries, and the Rev. R. C. R. Godfrey, 70 Christchurch Street, is the chairman.

If all living in Ipswich who read this will get into touch with them, they will be given definite work to do for peace.

Press cuttings show that the following groups are making themselves heard in more ways than one:—Bournemouth, Bristol, Croydon, Epsom, Letchworth, Manchester, Dumfries, and Wimbledon, to name only a few.

One finds that the editorials of the local papers are beginning to take note of the correspondence columns. This is a sure sign of growth.

CENTRE FOR PEACE WORK

You will be pleased to hear (if you have not already heard) that King's Weigh House is to be turned into a centre for peace work and that through the good will of the Rev. Paul Gliddon we are to have the use of its rooms from time to time.

Our next meeting of the London group leaders is to be held there on February 2 at 8 p.m. Those who know how crowded we were becoming at Regent Street at these monthly conferences will breathe a sigh of relief. Look out for notice of this meeting in the next PEACE NEWS.

The work at Headquarters is rapidly increasing and I have been greatly helped by Mr. David Spreckley who is acting as Assistant Group Organizer. He is willing to come and speak to any groups on organization.

There are a large number of members of the P.P.U. who do not think it necessary to come along to group meetings. I would like to suggest to those who feel confident that their courage and conviction will stand the strain of another call to arms that they would be of the greatest help in strengthening the conviction of others.

Among the many districts in which a personal canvass or postal circularization of members is now being carried out is New Southgate, where

organizers, leaders of discussion and study groups, clerical workers, canvassers, speakers, and active workers of all kinds are urgently needed. Anyone who can give assistance should communicate with the district secretary H. A. Southwell, 10 Palace Road, N.11.

Many members of the P.P.U. heard an inspiring address on "The gospel of peace—what is it worth?" by M. J. Woodhall in the Christadelphian Hall, Kidderminster, last week. The speaker stressed the need for abolishing greed, selfishness, and fear, and replacing them by international brotherhood.

The Oxford group is now meeting on the second Thursday in each month, and is cooperating with the Oxford University Pacifist Association in a meeting on February 24 at which (as announced in another column) Eric Gill will be the speaker.

At Cheadle Hulme the P.P.U. group has been able to arrange for an exhibition of peace films including *Thunder in the Air* and *The Peace of Britain*. This will take place tomorrow evening in the Elysian Cinema, and Mr. James Hudson will deliver an address. This group is also hoping to hold a public meeting in March.

I have just had a quotation from Victor Hugo (1802-1885) sent to me:

"In the twentieth century war will be dead, the scaffold will be dead, hatred will be dead, frontier boundaries will be dead, dogmas will be dead, man will live. He will possess the whole earth, and a great hope, the whole heaven."

THIS WILL BE A REGULAR FEATURE

Send news of activity in your district to

JOHN BARCLAY,
The Peace Pledge Union,
96 Regent Street, London, W.1

... and Miss Regent writes:—

A VISITOR from one of our well known public schools told me the other day that the masters take the *Daily Mail* and the local paper, and the boys take the *Manchester Guardian* and the *New Statesman*. Evidently authority, even when backed up by the *Daily Mail*, does not always have things its own way!

Spring is coming. And, after the spring, summer. No, the reply is not "So is Christmas."

Spring and summer are the days of open-air meetings. Now is the time for groups to train their speakers and for speakers to get their facts straight and to learn how to speak in the open air.

One of the most important things for open air speakers, and, indeed, for all speakers, is to know their case from A to Z. If you know just why

(Continued foot of next column)

Pacifists In The Universities

PEACE IN THE SCHOOLS

A New Body Formed

THE formation of an Inter-School Peace Federation was discussed at a conference called by the Saffron Walden School Anti-War Group recently. Junior branches of the League of Nations Union and the British Youth Peace Assembly were represented, and some fifty boys and girls from progressive schools attended.

A constitution and a minimum policy are to be drawn up by a sub-committee, and it was decided that branches should be formed in all the schools represented, and a Central Council formed.

On the following points the conference was unanimous:—

1. We abjure the use of war as an instrument of national policy.
2. We determine to defend the rights of school students to form their own societies concerning peace, and to express their own views on the question.
3. We determine to oppose war profiteering.
4. We determine to oppose the introduction of conscription for war as an instrument of national policy.
5. We determine to oppose the subordination of science and of all instruments of propaganda to national military interests.
6. We admit certain of the causes of war to be economic, and call for the removal of these.
7. We denounce all glorification of war, and the militarisation of youth.

Those interested in the organization are invited to communicate with the Secretary of the Saffron Walden branch, at the Friends' School, Saffron Walden, Essex.

The president of the Japanese Social Mass Party was one of the scheduled speakers in a "politicians evening" recently broadcast in Japan, but after several revisions, rewritings, and postponements, he finally declined to take part.

(Continued from column 2)

you are a pacifist no question can leave you quite nonplussed.

I hope that the Peace Pledge Union will conduct a great country-wide open-air campaign during the spring and summer months which will educate the public in the true facts of the world situation and in pacifism.

SPAIN

I said last week that underclothes were needed for the Spanish refugees. I now learn that this is not the case; jerseys and scarves are the most useful garments.

I wonder how many groups are collecting money and clothes for Spain? We have had many individual responses but so far I know of only one group that has made an appeal itself.

Two bales of clothes will be sent to Spain early next week and £21 has already gone to Professor Brocca.

PLANS FOR THE NEW TERM

WITH the opening of a new term, pacifist organizations in the Universities are making plans for activity during the coming months.

Speakers so far engaged for the term by the Oxford University Pacifist Association are:—

January 27. Bertrand Russell in the Town Hall.

February 12. C. E. M. Joad in Friends' Meeting House.

February 24. Eric Gill in Friends' Meeting House.

All enquiries should be addressed to Russell Bentley, chairman of the association, or to C. A. Mummery, the secretary.

The Michaelmas term was a successful one for the Cambridge University Christian Peace Society, which hopes to form several more groups this year.

A branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation in Bristol University, which is run in conjunction with the Federation of Christian Pacifist groups in Bristol itself, is hoping to train teams of speakers who will be able to address open-air and other meetings in the area.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND WAR

A Series of Lectures

A SURVEY of economic policies and problems of the major countries and groups of countries in their bearing on the international situation, the race in armaments, and the drift toward war, is to be made in a series of eight lectures arranged by the National Peace Council.

The series will start with a lecture by Graham Hutton on "The Continental Western democracies," and later speakers will deal with Central and South Eastern Europe, Germany, Italy, the Soviet Union, Japan and China, the United States, and the British Empire.

Tickets, price 4s. for the eight lectures and 1s. for single lectures, may be obtained from the National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, and early application is urged. A programme leaflet is also obtainable from the National Peace Council.

"YOU NEVER KNOW"

"Is there a fence, a gate, or a hoarding on which a peace poster might be displayed? Let us see that it is regularly used."

The appeal is made in the monthly "news letter" of the Society of Friends' Peace Committee. The lesson, however, is one which can be learnt by other organizations.

"Never mind how inconspicuous the position," adds the letter, "it is the number of posters displayed which counts. You never know who may see them."

It is at any rate something which many people are able to do to "make sure than 1937 is a year in which the international tension is lessened, the possibilities of war made more remote."

The new pamphlet by Miss Rose Macaulay entitled:

AN

OPEN

LETTER

will be on sale at 96 Regent St., London, W.1, on MONDAY.

Price 3d.

ARTHUR WRAGG on the SPANISH WAR



"Holy Mother, Is This Thy Will ?"

(Courtesy, "The Tribune")

Peace News

Editorial Office:

59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11

Tel: Enterprise 1888

Subscription Rates:

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Yearly: 10s. 2d. " "

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but
providing news, information and an open forum
Serving all who are working for Peace

January 23, 1937

THE SHORTAGE OF RECRUITS

THE factors which count in determining a man's career are chiefly these: the simple need of the wherewithal to provide the necessities of life; one's inclination, desire, or suitability; and a sense of what is right. Under our present economic "law of the jungle" these are in the order in which they are taken into account—in so far, that is, as anyone does stop to think at all before entering upon a career. When a more sensible arrangement of the world's economic life makes it easier for all to follow the present example of the pioneers and reverse the order we shall see a great many professions disappear completely. Among them will be that of the soldier. Meanwhile, these reasons for entering upon a career throw much light upon the present poor state of recruiting.

The need of "a job"—anything to keep body and soul together—probably produces the largest number of applicants for the Army. But the conditions (mainly of physical standard) demanded of the applicant account for most of the rejections, while those the successful recruit "enjoys" (pay, duties, treatment, and so on) undoubtedly account for the comparatively small number even of applicants. The Army, in other words, is not much "cop" even as a job. That the authorities can—and are promising to—remedy. Nor are those who consider their careers more critically, consulting their feelings, or even their thoughts, more attracted by the Army. For one thing, they do not see it as the instrument of pure (passive) defence, even as the Navy and Royal Air Force might, by a not impossible stretch of the imagination, be regarded. But these too can eventually be won over, since they have the foundation belief in military "defence" and have only to be persuaded that this will be served by sending an army to another land. Mr. Duff Cooper no doubt meant to do this on Monday when he said: "We do not want a big Regular Army; we want a small one for foreign service." If, as is probable, he had the Empire in mind, he will be no more successful, since more and more people who think are becoming disinclined to enter a profession just to defend the imperial interests of a few, even of their fellow-countrymen.

But though a sense of what is right is, for most people, the last consideration, and we cannot therefore chiefly blame (or give credit to) the pacifist for the shortage in the Army, there are, fortunately, more people than ever (by comparison few, but already

(Continued foot of next column)

Socialists MUST be

Opposed to ALL War

says
a reader who
writes of socialism and
pacifism as

"TWIN FAITHS"

IT has been said that if a pacifist finds one brickbat hitting him from one side, and another one from the other, he is in the right place—the middle! So far as that means our job is one of reconciliation between man and man, that is true.

Between the imperialist and capitalist system on the one hand, however, and the need for a new economic order, on the other, there can be no compromise.

It is clear that capitalism arose because there was a job for it to do: industrialization. That task has been completed in one country after another and the present trend of capitalism and imperialism seems unlikely to add to the happiness of the world's population.

IF we are to enjoy the bounty with which our twentieth century means of production can provide us, a new economic system is essential.

Many pacifists must already have come to the conclusion that the communist principle of

"From each according to his ability and to each according to his needs"

offers most hope to humanity.

(For the sake of simplicity I am ignoring certain features which are presumed to have arisen in Soviet Russia and consequently to be inherent in communism—such as atheism. For these are often allowed to give rise to acute controversy, thus impeding calm examination of economic facts.)

At the same time, a socialist society, of which one of the distinguishing features would be communal ownership of the means of production, seems a necessary step in the process of transition to communism.

THIS, then, is probably a brief statement of the political objectives of a number of people, including, I feel sure, some pacifists.

When we come to the way in which our first step, to socialism, is to be taken, widely differing opinions are held.

There are those who feel that, if an electoral triumph can be gained, a government representing the masses could effect the necessary change.

Others favour direct action, usually in the form of a revolution during an imperialist war.

Where do those of us who are pacifists and at the same time

(Continued from column 1)

tens of thousands in number) who refuse to train for war because they believe it wrong. Nothing will ever make them join up—not even conscription. The moral is obvious. If we are to prevent recruiting—not in order to damage our country, but actually as a service to it—we cannot rely on superficial arguments such as the purposes for which men will fight, but must seek to build peace effort on the firm foundation of moral conviction.

claim to be socialists stand in relation to this question?

It is, I think, vital that we should know. How often does one explain to a non-pacifist friend what "we should do if we had the chance," only to be met with that look of indifference which springs from the feeling that we shall not have the chance "in a thousand years!"

I cannot help feeling that if we hope for a gradual (or even sudden) conversion of the ruling class (and no hatred of class distinction and violence should blind us to its existence) to socialism, we are "backing a loser."

Tradition and outlook born of circumstances are probably too strong for those who own, and live by owning, land and means of production to surrender them of their own free will or at the behest of a socialist government.

A violent revolution is a thing which, as pacifists, we refuse to sanction. To ignore the moral factor entirely, we deny its ultimate effectiveness as a weapon to achieve the end we have in view.

THIS brings me to the plea I wish to make: that the principle of non-cooperation should be applied to the next great social change which must ultimately be made in this country.

"Left wingers" often condemn the capitalist; that is foolish and a waste of time, for those with power today are, in a sense, caught up in the system as much as the workers are.

Communists proclaim the need for a working class initiative if capitalism is to be overthrown. Though they are right, violence is not the way.

Existing conditions are maintained by the support of the mass of ordinary people. If they can be roused to the urgent need for a radical alteration in our whole national and international life, and to the strength of will necessary to bring the present system to a standstill by a simple refusal to work it any longer, the change could be made in shorter time than many people dare to hope.

An attempt at forceful coercion of the workers is certainly to be anticipated. Pacifists know how that may successfully be met; Richard Gregg has told us the way in *The Power of Non-Violence*.

ONLY this month, however, John Strachey has explained the communist attitude to the Peace Pledge Union. He added that

"Until and unless capitalism is abolished a pledge never in any circumstances to use violence means a pledge of absolute submission to those who will use violence."

and quoted Lenin's statement that

"Socialists cannot be opposed to all war without ceasing to be socialists."

This simply indicates that those who have studied "socialism as a science" (John Strachey's words) have not made an equally thorough examination of the claims made in *The Power of Non-Violence*. It does, however, seem to indicate the line which should be taken by those of us who are convinced of the necessity for "abolishing capitalism," and who at the same time know that this result must, under the conditions of today, be impossible of attainment by the way of violence.

For those who have reached this conclusion a synthesis of the science of socialism and the technique of non-violence is an urgent necessity.

I feel we ought to devote serious thought to the problem now. Economic violence is increasing and seems likely to lead to material violence on a catastrophic scale, and if our "twin faiths," as they may be called, are to save the world from destruction they surely need to be presented as a whole.

JOHN W. COWLING.

Here's The Answer

Argument. Jesus may have commended non-resistance to injury done to oneself, but never passive acquiescence in injury to others.

OF course not! There is nothing passive about overcoming evil with good, which is what Jesus taught—not merely as a theory but in the example of his life. And still less of acquiescence!

The point in the teaching of Jesus, surely, is not that he would have us ignore ourselves altogether, but that it was wholly directed toward indicating the proper attitude to and relationships of life and people and things in general—again, no mere theory, but an attitude resulting in right conduct. Which does, of course, include compassion for the suffering.

But the whole point of the "argument" is to justify what is called "defence." And we know what that means! Sincerity on the parts of the advocates of it does not prevent its meaning, at the very least, preparation of every kind for war of every kind. Which in turn necessitates (given the "defence" attitude) the same in other countries. And then more on our part, and so on—not ad infinitum, because there is no such thing in an arms race, but "ad" bankruptcy—or war.

"PITIABLE PLIGHT" OF INDIAN WORKERS

Official Acquiescence in Social Evils

DETERIORATION in the condition of industrial workers in India was commented upon in two articles in the *Manchester Guardian* last week by an Indian correspondent who had made a recent tour of some of the important centres of industry in that country.

Although a certain amount had been done by the Department of Labour of the Government of India, the writer declared that two facts struck him as beyond question:—

1. Large wage reductions in almost every industry.
2. "Inability of the workers to offer any effective resistance to further encroachments on their miserable standards of existence."

Conditions in the colliery areas were quoted as an example of the "pitiable plight" of the workers. Although certain improvements in the conditions of employment had been effected by means of legislation, the miner's wage rates have suffered.

At the same time the prohibition of women workers underground will be absolute from the summer of this year. While a gain from one point of view, the economic effect of this will be a further reduction in family earnings.

DRINK AND DRUGS

"Shopkeepers adulterate their food-stuffs without scruple or restraint," declared the writer. Wage rates had been forced down by about a half within six or seven years, while "the Government of Behar, anxious only for its Excise revenue, has so liberalized the restrictions on the manufacture and sale of liquor that drunkenness in the collieries is on the increase."

An Excise policy "whose implications clearly pointed to an almost deliberate encouragement of drink" was condemned by the Royal Commission in 1929, and has also been attacked by the Congress. The official excuse is that illicit distillation has been stopped.

Similar conditions existed in the jute mill area around Calcutta, opium and other drugs as well as drink being consumed in large quantities.

Moneylending at exorbitant rates of interest was also declared to be prevalent.

As an illustration of housing conditions may be quoted the following description of Bhatpara, twenty miles north of Calcutta and one of the main centres of the jute industry:—

"I walked through lanes barely three feet wide, through the centre of which ran drains overflowing with filth of an indescribable stench."

In Bombay, a third of the population lives in single-roomed tenements—an average of four to five persons in each. A sign of awakening is noted, however, for "slum clearance is at last becoming a live topic in municipal politics, and it is a significant feature that women are taking the keenest interest."

WORKERS' ACTIVITY

A brighter side to the picture is provided by a summary of the manifold activities of the Labour Association at Ahmedabad, which, financed by workers, has done good work in housing, medical relief, libraries, and so on, while, largely due to Mr. Gandhi's influence, it has secured some measure of protection for workers' wages.

Health conditions are stated to be far below normal, due to problems of nutrition, while workmen's compensation and the settlement of industrial disputes are generally far from being in a satisfactory state.

The writer concluded his second article by asserting that it was clear that for the future

"the worker will have to rely increasingly on his own strength and capacity for organization to secure certain minimum standards, with such assistance as he can get from men who have identified themselves with his cause and the radical elements which are coming to the fore in India."

PACIFISM THE ALTERNATIVE TO REARMAMENT

New Peace Pledge Union Campaign Opens

THE New Year Campaign of the Peace Pledge Union opened with a very successful meeting in Bristol on Wednesday of last week, although owing to illness Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard was unable to be in the chair. Crowded meetings were also held in Cardiff, Manchester, and Aberdare.

"COOPERATION—NOT CONFLICT"

—MR. EDEN

Survey of Situation in Europe

AN official exposition of what *The Times* called "the British way of looking at things, foreign affairs especially," was provided by Mr. Anthony Eden in a speech to the Foreign Press Association on Tuesday of last week.

The following are some of the more important statements he made in the course of his speech:—

Spain will in time evolve her own Spanish form of government. The less the foreigner interferes the shorter that time will be.

I hope and think the tendency to divide Europe into two opposing camps, according to two extreme political doctrines, shows signs of diminishing.

By all means let us have heroism, but let us regard Europe as a land for heroes to live in—not merely to die in. Let us not confuse heroism and heroics.

Parliamentary democracy represents a positive creed; we have not lost faith in it, and we are ready to make the sacrifices necessary to preserve it.

We desire the circle of our friends and collaborators to be as wide and all-embracing as possible.

We do not believe in conflict: we believe in cooperation.

His Majesty's Government warmly reciprocate Herr Hitler's plea for real understanding and reconciliation among the nations.

UNITED FRONT OF THE LEFT

Socialist League Falls into Line

The formation of a Left Wing United Front was completed last week-end with the adoption by the Socialist League of a resolution favouring united action with the Communist Party and the Independent Labour Party.

A manifesto was later issued by the new alliance over the signatures of representatives of the three bodies. In it they asked for active cooperation to win and organize support for:—

Abolition of the Means Test.
T.U.C. scales of unemployment benefit.

National work of social value for Distressed Areas.

Forty-hour week in industry and the public service.

Paid holiday for all workers.

High wages, the abolition of tied cottages, for agricultural workers.

Coordinated trade union action for higher wages in industry, especially in mining, cotton, and sweated trades.

Non-contributory pensions of £1 at 60.

Immediate rehousing of the workers

(Continued foot of next column)

At Bristol the speakers held the large audience for nearly two hours. Mr. Siegfried Sassoon's reading of some of his own poems written both during the War and afterward made a most impressive break between the other speakers.

In response to Canon Morris's appeal for funds a collection of £38 was taken. Judging by the demand for signature cards after the meeting, there should be a good increase in the number of members in Bristol. (Any readers in the locality who would like cards or further information about the Union's activities in Bristol should write to Mr. W. Priddy, 87 Radnor Road, Horfield, Bristol, 7.)

The meeting in Cory Hall, Cardiff, was in the nature of a prelude to the local effort to organize 500 local signatories into teams. Pacifists of all sorts cooperated to make the meeting a success, and there sat on the platform ministers of eight denominations, as well as several city councillors, and representatives of pacifist organizations and of university students.

The meeting in Manchester on Sunday was the first to be held by the Union in that city, and Canon Morris again acted as chairman. We were, he said, living in a day in which once more we were talking of possible conscription and in which many were talking as though war were inevitable.

TWO POLICIES

He went on to point out that there were only two policies worth considering—rearmament and pacifism. There was no half-way house for those who rejected the first of those policies.

Canon Morris explained that the Peace Pledge Union was not specifically a Christian organization, but at the same time he urged that all Christians should be pacifists and criticized the official attitude of the Church.

"With all respect to the Archbishop," he added, "I think it ought to be said that a recall to religion is not likely to be successful unless the Christian churches are going to provide a spiritual home for the men and women who believe that on this fundamental conception of Christian truth there can be no compromise whatsoever."

The Peace Pledge Union had close on 120,000 members and recruits were coming in at an average rate of over 100 a day.

(For details of next week's meetings in the New Year Campaign, see page 12.)

(Continued from column 3)

in town and countryside in houses that are homes.

Power to get back the land for the people.

Nationalization of the mining industry.

Effective control of the banks and Stock Exchange with their gambling and private profiteering—profiteering accentuated by the armament boom.

Making the rich pay for social amelioration.

Fill in this form to secure yet

★ another reader! ★

To the Publishers of PEACE NEWS

59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11

Please send PEACE NEWS to

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for *three months, six months, one year, as a present from

for which I enclose *2s. 8½d., 5s. 5d., 10s. 2d.

*Strike out those which do not apply



ONE of 1937's most interesting films is going to be the New World picture of the French Revolution, *Under the Red Robe*. These advance shots show Conrad Veidt (with pipe) and Annabella, the leading players.

Film Notes

by ERIC W. SYKES

"In Answer to Yours . . ."

I MUST ask you to forgive a somewhat personal note in this week's column, but after consultation with the Editor of PEACE NEWS I agreed that I would answer some queries and suggestions which have been raised during the last few weeks by you, the readers.

The Editor and all regular contributors to PEACE NEWS are glad to comment about their paper. That the readers are sufficiently interested to write (as you know they do from each week's excellent and varied selections from the post bag) is in itself a healthy sign, and I, as much as any, will and do welcome correspondence.

One suggestion that has been made with regard to this weekly column of film news is that the illustrations contain too many photographs of film personalities, and too few scenes.

This is a fair point, but unfortunately about 75 per cent. of the "stills" (photographs from films) which I receive are of personalities—for the film depends for its very life-blood, as the stage does, on PEOPLE, and what they do and say in certain circumstances.

FILMS THAT AID PEACE

Nevertheless, we shall in future endeavour to please those who are more interested in the broader issues of a film than in personalities, though from time to time we shall doubtless publish photographs of the "stars" as well.

Another important point (which we all lament) is that the screen has at present comparatively little to contribute to the cause of peace in an active way, though, as we shall discover in the next two or three articles, there are signs that 1937 is to be a year of more peace propaganda films than ever before.

It may, therefore, seem at times that what I write may have no direct relation to peace work.

Yet I take it that it is our constant wish that PEACE NEWS shall reach an ever-expanding circle of readers, and I try to cater for new readers who are, perhaps, not quite as interested in peace work as you and I.

Enough of that. Feel free, please, to write to me on any matters relating to the cinema—I shall always be pleased to answer letters personally.

ALL THE REAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Katharine Hepburn, magnetic Radio star, is making *Quality Street* with Franchot Tone . . . Publicity value of films, for peace or any other object, can be realized when Lily Pons, opera and concert star, tells us that a single film which she recently made has brought her far more fame, and far more enthusiastic letters (5,200) than all her years of gruelling platform and stage work. . .

Famous London stage play, *Storm in a Teacup*, about a dog which nearly upsets the whole of Ireland, completed at Alexander Korda's Denham studios . . . England's first serious attempt at colour-filming, *Wings of the Morning* reported by Hollywood experts (where the film was "processed") to be a masterpiece—stars are Henry Fonda and Annabella, famous French star, now with Veidt in *Under the Red Robe* . . .

Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery, and Peter Lorre to make *The Last Slave*, story of the death of the slave trade—soon, let us hope that we shall have a similar film *The Last War-Monger*.

The Tatler Theatre, Charing Cross Road, London, is running educational and social films exclusively, on Saturday mornings. Among them will be peace films, and PEACE NEWS readers will be well advised to drop in when possible.

Today's programme (Saturday, January 23) deals with physical education: next week, January 30, five nature films are included in the programme.

Taking Listener Behind the Scenes

Education

Teaching Children Futility of War

A WAY THEY HAVE IN THE U.S.A.

EVERY peace organization knows that one of its first tasks, so far as the general public is concerned, is to make people "peace conscious." Their interest in the subject must be aroused before any useful purpose can be served by setting out constructive proposals.

From the United States comes an instance of "catching them young" for this purpose—in the schools, in fact!

Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools in the New York area, has sent the following letter to all principals and associate and assistant superintendents and administrative officers:—

In view of the unsettled condition throughout the world today it becomes increasingly important for the public schools to inculcate the ideals of peace. I wish to emphasize again the importance of teaching our pupils the futility, horrors, and devastation of war and the blessings and benefits of peace.

Peace education means that we shall instil in the minds of the pupils, ideas of "the brotherhood of man," respect for the institutions, manners, and customs of other peoples as well as for our own institutions, manners, and customs, and an appreciation of the sanctity of human life regardless of race, colour, or creed.

Such teaching ought to lead to a conviction that the human race in settling disputes among nations should reach to a higher plane than it has reached in the past, and to a determination that instead of resorting to war, nations—the people and their representatives—should solve their difficulties by conciliation, mutual agreement, arbitration or other peaceful means.

"Despite the admitted hardness of the soil upon which the pacifist seed is thrown today, we are men and women of little faith if we do not believe that the seed germinates here and there, and that though unseen by the world it is already at work breaking up the hard crust of the world's indifference," writes the Rev. Leyton Richards in a message, as chairman, to the Christian Pacifist Crusade (Congregational).

CONCORD

is a strictly vegetarian Guest House

where pacifists will find congenial company. Non-residents welcome to meals

Mrs. F. E. Morgan, Concord House, 23 Pembridge Villas, London, W.11

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Will New B.B.C. Series Stop Criticism?

By "ARIEL"

SOME newspapers, especially on reaching a landmark in their careers, or in self-congratulatory mood following a national crisis of one sort or another, are inclined to indulge in a weakness for telling their readers how the wonderful organization behind a newspaper "delivers the goods."

While such a blowing of one's own trumpet is presumably designed to give rise to feelings of awe, unless it is very carefully done, a very different reaction is evoked from the reader. Some institutions, however, would benefit not a little by laying open their "works" for public inspection more often than they do at present.

The B.B.C. is a case in point, and in a series of broadcasts which will commence tomorrow week listeners will be taken behind the scenes at Broadcasting House and shown how programmes are prepared. All types of radio production will be explained in the series, and the first subject to be dealt with will be that of outside broadcasts.

Criticism of B.B.C. programmes is, of course, never-ending. Quite a lot of it is probably contradictory and therefore becomes "neutralized."

But I feel that if the public knew a little more of the work involved in the preparation of some items in the programmes, a good deal of the criticism which is directed at those in charge at Broadcasting House might never be made at all.

If the series I have mentioned results in a moderation in the volume of "grouses" by readers and critics in the daily press, perhaps the B.B.C. will be encouraged to drop the veil of secrecy which surrounds other aspects of its activity.

Again, "I ask myself and wonder!"

PACIFIST PAMPHLETS

State Housekeeping.
Is There no Better Way?
Fear, The Dictator.
The Laws of Peace.
Two Cigarettes for Peace.
Sanctions Junction, Change Here for Peace.
Pacifist's ABC.
The Great "If."
The above can be obtained from the author, A. Ruth Fry, Thorpeness, Suffolk.
Price 1d. each.
Larger quantities at reduced prices.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A PROBLEM FOR BRITAIN

BRITAIN'S GREATEST AFRICAN PROBLEM. John Harris. Anti-Slavery Society. 3d.

THE total number of natives under British control between Nyasaland and Table Bay is said by Sir John Harris to be almost ten millions, and the problem which is arising in South East Africa is one which he asserts will tax the capacity of the British Government and people to the utmost.

The revelations he makes in this pamphlet (which is a reprint of an article in *The Contemporary Review* last month) should do much to awaken public opinion here to its responsibility in the matter. He declares that "over and above all is the relentless process of driving the native ever lower down the scale of human existence, until he is becoming a veritable outcast from the society of man and a degraded helot in the development of his own soil."

The economic circumstances of the African native are not improving, but getting worse, while the nature of official restrictions to which he is subject is well illustrated by the following example:—

The native of Southern Rhodesia must, like his colleague south of the Limpopo, carry passes, without which he can neither walk about in his own country and village, seek work, nor even go to sleep and rise again—and now he cannot without a permit give ordinary hospitality in his own home to his friends and relatives!

This pamphlet is published by The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society of Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, which "invites all those to whom the maintenance of justice for the weaker races of the world appeals as a duty to assist in its great task." Sir John Harris is the secretary of the Society.

PEACE PLEDGE UNION PUBLICATIONS

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? The Case for Constructive Peace. Aldous Huxley. 3d.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? Aims and Basis of Active Pacifism. 3d.

IS PACIFISM SCIENTIFIC OR SENTIMENTAL? 2d.

FROM WAR TO PEACE. A Story of some very stupid people who came to their senses. 2d.

THE PACIFIST BELIEVES. 1d.

SHOULD A CHRISTIAN FIGHT? 1d.

100,000 SAY NO! Aldous Huxley and "Dick" Sheppard talk about Pacifism. 1d.

SANCTIONS. Aldous Huxley. 1d.

PACIFISM AND CIVIL WAR. Aldous Huxley. 1d.

There are also a number of free leaflets obtainable, together with the above, from

96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

(Telephone: REGENT 2843-4)

Books on the I.L.O.

THE New Year message which (as reported in PEACE NEWS last week) was broadcast to the United States by Mr. Harold Butler recalls the importance of the body of which he is director—the International Labour Organization.

The importance of the I.L.O., however, is by no means matched by a general understanding of its work, and the following list of books and pamphlets specially recommended to teachers by the London Regional Federation of the League of Nations Union may therefore be of service to teams wishing to study the subject:—

BOOKS

THE I.L.O., THE FIRST DECADE. I.L.O., 1931. 12s. 6d.

YES & ALBERT THOMAS. (A detailed account of M. Albert Thomas's work for the I.L.O.) E. J. Phelan. Cresset Press, 1936. 10s. 6d.

PAMPHLETS

THE I.L.O. IN BRIEF. I.L.O. 6d.
PEACE THROUGH INDUSTRY. (A brief account of the I.L.O.) Oliver Bell. L.N.U. (3rd edition, 1934). 3d.

CONSTITUTION OF THE I.L.O. L.N.U., 1936. 1d.

The above may be obtained from the Book Shop of the League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1, or on loan from the library at the same address.

Lantern lectures on the work of the I.L.O. are also obtainable, a fee of 5s. being charged for use of the slides. Lecture notes are always available.

EXPLAINING THE I.P.C.

In accordance with requests made at the informal conference held in London recently by the International Peace Campaign, two new leaflets are in course of preparation.

One of these will be a very cheap quarto propaganda leaflet which will incorporate the "Four Points" of the I.P.C. and will be suitable for wholesale distribution at meetings and so on, while the other will be a small brochure setting forth the aims and objects of the I.P.C. and its organization, both national and international.

Do You Know—

HOW MANY WILL REACH TWENTY THIS YEAR?

A RECORD low figure of men aged twenty suitable for military service will be reached in Great Britain this year. The German *Army Year Book for 1937* gives the following numbers of young men reaching the age of twenty during this year in Germany, England, and France:—

Germany	313,700
England	296,900
France	171,000

By 1950 it is stated that Germany will have 12,994,000 men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, while for Great Britain and France the figures will be 8,721,000 and 6,790,000 respectively.

Drama Notes

"NIGHT SKY"—A PLAY ABOUT WAR IN THE AIR

Trophy for Peace Drama at Festival

By JOHN ATHEY

ONE of the first plays of the New Year is *Night Sky*, by Mr. L. du Garde Peach, which opened at the Savoy Theatre on January 6. Dealing with a possible war of the near future, it shows the reactions of a group of people during an air raid.

So well written is this play that it will not be looked upon as "propaganda." With the apparent idea of showing how a town is defenceless against an attack from the air, the author also uses in his plot an assumption that the defenders are unprepared and severely outnumbered.

The small air fleet is practically wiped out and there is a call for volunteers to take up converted civilian planes.

Although this situation is distinctly possible, the full strength of the pacifist argument is not stated. Our opponents are given the opportunity of replying that, with a larger air force, there would be adequate defence.

In spite of this, however, those who see *Night Sky* will come away with a very vivid impression of the terrors of an attack from the air. I should mention that this is not a horror play, but the terror is strongly suggested.

The sound effects are good and are well controlled, so as not to drown the voices. The dialogue is freely interspersed with humour in the usual du Garde Peach style and the cast includes Helen Haye, Margaret Scudamore, Jane Welsh, and Bernard Lee.

I would recommend all readers to see this play and persuade their non-pacifist friends to see it.

WHAT MEN LIVE BY

Peace drama earned New Park Senior School the trophy in Class "F" of the Junior section at the Harrogate Drama Festival, when they performed Miles Malleon's *Michael*.

Miss M. Cook received special mention for her performance as Matryona, the wife of the simple Russian shoemaker, who, unknowingly, shelters the fallen angel, Michael. The angel has been sent to

earth to learn three truths, as punishment for his disobedience.

He returns to heaven when he learns his third truth, "that it is love alone by which men live."

This play was adapted from the book by Tolstoy, *What Men Live By*, and has been played, with great success, by many groups, including the Central Group of the Pax Players, of whom Miles Malleon is the president.

A STRAUSS OPERETTA

Lovers of Strauss's waltzes will be interested in the efforts of the Alan Turner Opera Company, who are presenting, for the first time in England, one of the operettas of that composer. This is *The Queen's Lace Handkerchief*, which has been translated and revised, from *Das Spitzentuch der Königin*, by the producer, Mr. Alan Turner.

Performances will be given on the evenings of February 3 to 6, with a matinee on the Saturday, at the Rudolph Steiner Hall, Regent's Park, from which tickets can be obtained.

A very gay and tuneful evening is promised. I have seen this company in rehearsals and can vouch for its competence and the skilful dancing, of which there is plenty, by the opera company, Mr. Alan Turner's Young Ladies and a ballet company.

THE LAW OF GOD

A Mr. Bannister married his deceased wife's sister. He was refused access to the Communion Table on the ground that he was, by Canon Law, a "notorious evil-liver."

Being one of those admirably litigious Englishmen who are the salt of the earth, he sued Canon Thompson in the Court of Arches for compulsory admission. He lost in that court. But he went on to appeal to King's Bench, and the case was heard by Mr. Justice Darling.

Counsel for the Canon explained that the marriage was contrary to the law of God. Mr. Justice Darling intervened. "This marriage," he said, "was contrary to the law of God on December 31, 1909. But as from January 1, 1910, the law of God was altered by Act of Parliament."

That sentence, I think, has in it the whole problem of Church and State. —Harold J. Laski, in *Time and Tide*.

Five million yen is the price reported to have been paid to Krupp, the German munitions king, by purchasers in Japan, who have organized a corporation for the use of patents received in exchange.

What is the pacifist attitude to events in Spain to-day?

READ
"SPAIN, A CHALLENGE TO PACIFISM"
(Price 2d.)

By H. RUNHAM BROWN
Obtainable from:

The War Resisters' International,
11 Abbey Rd., Enfield, Middlesex
or
The Peace Pledge Union,
96 Regent Street, London, W.1

"Dear Sir....."

WHY NOT "PEACE"— IN ENGLISH?



Badges of the F.O.R. and International Voluntary Service for Peace bearing the word "Peace"—but in Greek and Latin respectively!

I SHOULD like to support the suggestion of Mrs. Nellie I. Shaw, that the badge of the P.P.U. should be altered to read "Peace."

I share her dislike of the wording of the existing badge which emphasizes that negative attitude which our critics are only too ready to accuse us of.

C. G. SHARPE.

59 Forde Avenue,
Bromley, Kent.

Peace News or PEACE NEWS?

I VOICE the opinion of several in saying I sincerely hope the new heavy type heading of our paper is not permanent. It looks like a bad hybrid of *The Church Times* and *The Blackshirt*.

I usually sell one to two dozen PEACE NEWS weekly at a street corner. Last evening I sold two copies. Hundreds of passers-by mistook it for the fascist paper.

The old type of heading was so strikingly efficient in appearance.

I. N. BROUGHTON.

Blue Cross,
Sheepen Road,
Colchester.

RECONCILIATION

Pacifism is the reconciliation of man to man. There is a greater reconciliation than this, for, "God was in Christ, reconciling the WORLD to HIMSELF."

Calvary is the meeting place of God with man. The Cross of Jesus Christ is the supreme act of pacifism: it is the only source of peace.

BRIAN L. RICKETT.

56 Durand Gardens,
S.W.9.

Join the

PEACE PLEDGE UNION

Copy out on a post-card this pledge:—

I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another.

Sign your name and address and send it to:—

THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION
96 Regent Street, W.1
who will be pleased to answer any questions

Is There a Pacifist "WAR BOOK?"

IN publishing the following letter we invite further correspondence from our readers on the points raised below. While it is not necessarily intended to publish any letters which may be received, they will form a useful guide as to readers' views on some important questions, and may form the subject of a special article in a later issue of PEACE NEWS.

We would emphasize however that, important as this aspect of the Peace Pledge Union's work may be, its main task is to prevent, and not prepare for, a war situation.

TO THE EDITOR, "PEACE NEWS"

I would like to ask you some questions about the P.P.U.

1. What attempts have been made to unify all the existing pacifist societies in Great Britain? It seems to me they would be a good deal more effective if there existed more unity between them.

2. What attempts have been made to form a common pacifist front against the Government, if it "goes to the country" over conscription?

3. What preparations have been made for "going underground," if the P.P.U. is banned in the event of conscription or war?

4. How closely are signatories of the Peace Pledge kept in touch with headquarters? People join in the heat of the moment, and soon cool off—are they kept in touch and interested?

5. Can members do any kind of relief work—ambulance and so on—in wartime, or must they go to prison?

JOHN H. GOODLAND.

The Poplars,
Greenway Road,
Taunton.

PEACE AND—

—SOCIAL CREDIT

MAY I be permitted to endorse the remarks made in the letter written by Alice Raven. I have been a pacifist for many years—before the 1914—18 war—and have also studied economics.

I was never convinced that our monetary system was a right one, but when I studied Social Credit I realized that it was the reform required. In view of recent events there is no doubt that we are governed by an international oligarchy who will stop at nothing to satisfy their greed and frustrate the happiness of the people.

MAY WILLIAMS.

49 Havelock Road,
Hastings.

—SOCIALISM

MEMBERS of the Left Book Club will note in the current issue of the *Left News* an article by Mr. John Strachey wherein he deprecates and fails to understand fully the reasons for the absolute pacifist faith.

Socialism based on reason requires not murder to justify or to further itself.

Pacifists are prepared to take non-violent measures to eradicate the causes of violence. They are not prepared to make use of capitalist war as an aid to socialism, since the results of such a war, tyranny and oppression, cannot be avoided.

S. L. ROBINSON.

Minchinhampton.

(See special article on page 6.)

WANTED: A SECRETARY FOR PEACE

May I take the opportunity of expressing my approval of the necessity of having a Secretary for Peace in Parliament.

With a united party for peace and reconstruction together with the Peace Pledge Union there would be no Government in the world which would not have to sit up and take notice.

T. H. ROBERTS.

10 Vernon Street,
Rhosddu,
Wrexham, North Wales.

SPREADING THE MESSAGE

AM delighted to tell you that I have obtained permission to place a copy of PEACE NEWS on the reading room table of the St. Anne's-on-Sea Public Library.

I have carried the message of the Peace Pledge Union into the factory with splendid results and hope they will all purchase the paper.

ALLEN PLACE.

31 Chatham Avenue,
St. Anne's-on-Sea.

Letters to the Editor should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper only. Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to publish extracts from letters.

Correspondents must send their names and addresses, though not necessarily for publication.

WOMEN AND WAR

THE following is an extract from *Lady in Blue* by Commandant Mary S. Allen. It occurs in a chapter describing the work and raison d'être of the Women's Reserve (founded by the author in 1933), and refers to the Aviation Section:—

"Do you suppose that British women, French women, German women, or any women, will sit with folded hands while their children are being killed? Will they see their homes shattered about their ears, their young daughters flung about by high explosive, their aged parents fouled with plague germs dropped from the clouds—and not retaliate?"

"In the next war, it is quite possible that calm faced girls will direct with sensitive hands the controls of bombing aeroplanes, and head away at 300 miles per hour for fresh duties, through darkness that quivers to the thud of explosions from aerial attack.

"That is what it must inevitably come to, if the women and children of this country are themselves bombed from the air."

My own reactions to this terrible, if naïf, stuff were so violently nauseating that I believe had I been a militarist with power of thought and imagination it might have changed me to a pacifist, and I feel fairly sure that had I been hesitating whether or no to join the P.P.U. it would have settled that question in the affirmative.

Therefore I wonder if the extract could be used with advantage for helping the cause of the Peace Pledge Union. I send this letter in deep sincerity.

FRANCES BELLERBY.

Polruan-by-Fowey,
Cornwall.

"HAS THE B.B.C. GIVEN UP HOPE?"

THE article "Is the B.B.C. impartial?" by "Ariel" is of special significance.

You have, no doubt, seen a copy of the "new" *Radio Times*, published last Friday, with its new lay-out, &c.

Have you noticed the omission of the words from the title page—"Nation shall speak peace unto nation"?

Is the B.B.C. now to become a recognized part of the Government war machine?

Has the B.B.C. given up hope of speaking peace unto all nations? It would be a good thing to put a direct question to the B.B.C. on this point.

I would like to congratulate you on the new PEACE NEWS. It is a decided improvement and a very worthy effort for such a splendid organization as the P.P.U.

ELDON A. FITCH.

49 Bridgewood Road,
Worcester Park, Surrey.

War in Spain

FACTS ABOUT GERMANS IN MOROCCO

Replies to Britain's Proposal

ALTHOUGH the situation in Spain still occupies the centre of the world's diplomatic stage, the fresh anxiety felt in Europe following alarming reports of German activity in Morocco was somewhat allayed last week by an invitation from the Spanish insurgent authorities to Britain that an inspection should be made.

After the inspection had taken place a special correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed from Ceuta on January 14 that the general impression gained in the north-western area of the Spanish Zone was that military activity was normal and wholly Spanish, but that Germans were active at Tetuan, the commercial centre.

In a further and uncensored message, sent from Melilla last week-end, the conclusion was drawn that the Germans had no troops in the Spanish Zone other than those in the Spanish Foreign Legion.

The latter, however, included air-men, who were in possession of the principal air centres. "German economic penetration," it was added, "is now growing rapidly at the expense of other countries."

"VOLUNTEERS"

At the time of going to press Britain's unilateral action in banning volunteers for Spain has not been followed by the German, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian Governments, to which Notes were sent. General Göring arrived in Rome last week and although officially on a holiday visit it was taken for granted he would discuss the Spanish situation with Italian ministers.

The Portuguese reply to the British Note was received in London on Wednesday of last week. It stated that Portugal would "enforce laws as restrictive and as strong as those restrictive ones which may be enforced by other countries."

The text of a Bill introduced by the French Government last week gave the Government powers to prevent the enlistment of persons wishing to serve in either forces in Spain, as from a date to be fixed by international agreement. The French Government has reserved liberty of action if an effective control is not enforced.

The Russian Government's reply to Britain was received in London on Monday. The Soviet Government expressed their willingness to take steps simultaneously with other members of the Non-Intervention Committee.

CATHOLICS' APPEAL

A number of prominent Spanish Catholics, including Ossorio y Gallardo, the present Spanish Ambassador in Brussels, has recently drawn up an appeal to Catholics throughout the world on the subject of the bombardment of Madrid.

"Influenced solely by principles of Christian ethics," they protest "against an act so detestable as the daily repeated bombardment of our dear Madrid, capital of the Spanish Republic."

(Continued foot of next column)

"COMEDY OF NON-INTERVENTION"

From Our Special Correspondent
CASTELLON DE LA PLANA,

January 13.

TWO papers today, one Valencian the other published in Barcelona, quote an extract from an article which appeared in *Fascist Rome* at the end of December. "The comedy of non-intervention is at an end," it says.

"We did not begin it. Fascism is once more in action; it is fighting and it will win. We are fighting in Spain at this moment in the most active sector in our war, which began seventeen years ago."

"Today Franco is the leader of the revolution, and we are ideally, spiritually, and materially, arms in hand, in the fighting line, alongside him and his legionaries."

Yesterday the first convoy of 179 refugee children left Valencia for Barcelona, en route for Port Vendres in France. Here they will be accommodated in an existing hostel or distributed among others which are being organized. The expatriation is under the aegis of the Spanish National Society for Social Welfare.

WAR RESISTERS' WORK

The Spanish War Resisters' League has now furnished two houses in Valencia (says the War Resisters' International) which afford "clearing centres" where refugees are able to find food and shelter for a few days until official arrangements can be made for them. Other help of a more lasting character is being provided in some cases.

The Peace Pledge Union is co-operating with the War Resisters' International in this work for which financial help is very urgently needed. It should be sent either to Margery Rayne, Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, London, W.1, or to H. Runham Brown, War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

(Continued from Column 1)

A memorandum from the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva states that 35 national Red Cross societies (including the British Red Cross Society) have now contributed to the relief of the sufferers.

Their donations amount to 459,398.48 Swiss francs (about £21,000), of which over 330,000 francs have come from South America.

All these gifts are made unconditionally and without distinction, and are administered by the International Committee with its traditional impartiality. The sums received to date have made it possible for medical supplies for the treatment of the wounded, on both sides, to be sent in increasing quantities.

Public Affairs in Brief

CANADA

A strong probability that the Canadian "defence" Estimates this year would be substantially increased was reported on January 14.

It was reported on January 16 that a new Albertan Government programme, endorsed in general terms, was the outcome of discussions between Social Credit members of the Legislature and members of the Alberta Social Credit League.

CHINA

The Nanking Government is endeavouring to settle the crisis in Shensi. Anxiety is still felt for the safety of foreigners who on January 14 were reported to be cut off in Sianfu.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

According to a report from Prague on January 13 the Czechoslovak Ministry of Defence has invited the German Military Attaché, Major Toussaint, to make a tour of personal inspection of the country in order to satisfy himself that the allegations about "Soviet aerodromes in Czechoslovakia" were unfounded. Major Toussaint has not replied.

DANZIG

Germany's control of Danzig is increasing, according to a report dated January 19.

In spite of his declaration that he would never appear before the Council again, Herr Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, has decided to attend the next session at Geneva.

FRANCE

The *Echo de Paris* published on January 15 an interview with M. Moutet, Colonial Minister, in which he doubted the truth of the German contention that she could not live without colonies, describing the remark as part of her "political game."

He could not contemplate a political re-arrangement as regards colonies but he would welcome "economic collaboration with a Germany which had decided to return to the pacific sphere."

GERMANY

It was reported on January 13 that Krupps, Germany's largest armament firm, had declared a dividend of 4 per cent. (the first since 1917).

The "Butter and Guns" speech of Mr. Eden has received some critical comment in Berlin.

It was officially announced in Berlin on January 16 that warships deciding to pass through the Kiel Canal must obtain permission beforehand through diplomatic channels.

From the Kiel Naval Station came the report that two German submarines had left on a cruise to the Azores.

Four officers of the Royal Air Force arrived at Staaken, near Berlin, on January 17 on a visit to the German Air Force. They were invited by General Goring.

GREAT BRITAIN

The dismissal of five dockyard workers was announced by the Admiralty on January 12. Mr. Bevin,

PEACE CAMP PROPOSAL

The establishment of a peace camp in Spain to supply war victims' needs is proposed by a PEACE NEWS reader, Mr. Edward Milner of 65 Albany Street, N.W.1, whose suggestion regarding a peace mission to that country was outlined in a letter to the Editor published last week.

of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has sent a strong protest to the Prime Minister on behalf of one of the men.

INDIA

Three Indian provinces are electing new Legislatures under the reformed constitution. A report from Delhi, dated January 18, gives the Unionist party 25 unopposed returns.

IRISH FREE STATE

Personal contact between British Ministers and the President of the Irish Free State was resumed on January 14 when Mr. de Valera met Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for the Dominions.

The discussions were informal but it is hoped that they will pave the way for further conversations and eventual settlement of outstanding problems, both constitutional and economic.

Rumours that the two statesmen discussed partition have been denied. Lord Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, declared in a speech on January 15 that "Ulster's boundary must remain intact."

LONDON NAVAL TREATY

As a step toward making the London Naval Treaty of 1936 effective Italy has accepted limitation in the size of guns provided other important naval Powers also agree.

NORWAY

The first session of the newly elected Norwegian Parliament was opened on January 15. The King promised support in attempts to strengthen the League's efforts to prevent war and collaboration in these with other Northern Powers.

PALESTINE

The Royal Commission opened on January 12 to hear Arab evidence and closed on January 18.

Arab leaders adopted an uncompromising attitude, demanding the abrogation of the Balfour Declaration and formation of an independent government in which the rights of all minorities would be guaranteed.

SWEDEN

Opening the new Swedish Parliament on January 12 the King said that better economic conditions had eased the budgetary situation thus making possible the earmarking of large sums for debt repayment. Further social legislation was promised.

TRADE

Dutch Ministers left for Oslo and Stockholm on January 12 to discuss economic and commercial subjects.

Preliminary figures for Britain's overseas trade during 1936 were published on January 14 and showed increases of nearly £93,000,000 in imports and nearly £15,000,000 in exports compared with 1935.

Agreement in principle on a new trade pact between the Canadian and British Governments was announced in Ottawa on January 14.

U.S.A.

A conference of representatives of both sides in the motor industry strike called by the Governor of Michigan took place on January 14 and resulted in a fortnight's truce which has already broken down, according to a New York message dated January 18. The Governor of Michigan was reported to be again trying to bring strikers' and employers' representatives together.

FILL IN THE FORM
AT THE FOOT
OF THIS PAGE

Peace News

January 23, 1937

Please mention
PEACE NEWS
when replying to advertisers

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Today. 4—9 p.m. Lecture Hall, Methodist Church, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, **London, W.1**; New Year Party of London Union of Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Tomorrow. 3 p.m. Severn Street Schools (off Suffolk Street), **Birmingham**; Wilfred Wellock on "Causes of war"; Midland Adult School Union.

8.15 p.m. Elysian Cinema, **Cheadle Hulme**; exhibition of peace films; address by James H. Hudson; P.P.U., Cheadle Hulme team.

8.15 p.m. Friends' Hall, **Walthamstow**; public meeting to be addressed by Rev. L. Blackhall, Rev. G. O. Cornish, Rev. Bryan Reed, and Rev. Lloyd Phelps; Friends' Hall Peace Group and P.P.U., Walthamstow team.

Mon. 7.15 p.m. Curnows Restaurant, **St. Ives**; Mr. Popham (L.N.U.) on "Collective security" and Mr. Curry (P.P.U.) on "Absolute pacifism," to be followed by open debate.

8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Avenue Road, **Bournemouth**; meeting for Bournemouth, Poole, and Christchurch members of P.P.U.

8 p.m. Harwood Hall, **Mill Hill** Broadway; showing of film *Kameradschaft*, to be followed by address by Rev. C. G. Langdon on "The implications of international friendship"; No More War Movement, Edgware and District branch.

Tues. 1.20—2 p.m. Friends House, Euston Road, **London, N.W.1**; Leonard Montefiore on "Anti-Semitism in Europe"; Friends' Service Council.

8 p.m. Aenon Hall, Church Street, Edgware Road; inaugural meeting of **Marylebone** Peace Council.

Wed. 7.30 p.m. Bellevue Lecture Hall, Friern Barnet Road, **Friern Barnet**; group social evening, P.P.U., New Southgate and district.

8 p.m. Library Hall, **Tottenham**; meeting to be addressed by G. James Joyce, R. E. Abbott and others; Tottenham Peace Council.

8 p.m. Town Hall, **Wandsworth**; meeting to be addressed

by Gerald Bailey and others; Wandsworth Peace Council.

8 p.m. Matthew Memorial Hall (M.O.B.), Brettenham Road, **Walthamstow**; headquarters speaker at meeting of Walthamstow, Chingford, and Highams Park members of P.P.U.

Thur. 1—1.40 p.m. St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, **London, E.C.3**; Dr. Maxwell Garnett on "What can we do now for peace?"

7.45 p.m. Cooperative Hall, **East Grinstead**; meeting arranged by Surrey and Sussex Federation of Peace Councils.

8 p.m. Lyonsdown Hall, Lyonsdown Road, **East Barnet**; meeting to be addressed by Ruth Fry and Rose Macaulay; P.P.U.

8.15 p.m. Liberal Institute, **Bromley**; meeting to be addressed by G. James Joyce; Bromley and Downham Peace Council.

8.15 p.m. Streatham Hall, **Streatham**; John Barclay at meeting of Streatham members of P.P.U.

Fri. 7.30 p.m. Royal Albert Hall, **Kensington**; International Christian Youth Rally organized by British Christian Council for International Friendship.

7.30 p.m. Lecture Hall, Congregational Church, Wren Road, **Camberwell Green**; delegate conference on rearmament organized by Camberwell Peace Council.

8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Bush Corner, **Isleworth**; H. P. Weaver on "Health and peace"; P.P.U., Brentford, Hounslow and Twickenham group.

8 p.m. Springfield Hall, **New Southgate**; meeting arranged by Spanish Youth Aid Committee, Wood Green and Southgate.

8 p.m. Caxton Hall, **Westminster**; Dr. Har Dayal on "Psychology and world peace"; Modern Culture Institute.

8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, 120 Heath Street, **Hampstead**; John Barclay on "Future plans and policy of the Peace Pledge Union."

Sat.-Sun. Culcheth Hall, near **Warrington**; James H. Hudson at week-end conference of P.P.U. members in Manchester and district.

"WHITE FEATHER" BADGE

SO encouraging has been the response from PEACE NEWS readers to a suggestion made (in a letter to the editor last month) by Mr. K. H. Bond of Wood End, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, that a "white feather" badge should be worn by pacifists, that a supply of such badges has been made.

The badge itself is about half an inch in length, and is of white enamel with a gilt back mounted on a gilt pin. A PEACE NEWS representative who wore one of the badges at two meetings last week-end found a good deal of interest displayed in the novel form adopted.

TO DISCUSS UNITY

Professor H. J. Laski, G. D. H. Cole and Harry Adams are the speakers at an important national delegate conference on "Problems of Unity and the People's Front," on Sunday, February 14, in the Battersea Town Hall at 11 a.m.

This discussion Conference is being held under the auspices of the *Labour Monthly* and the chair will be taken by its Editor, R. Palme Dutt.

The conference is being called, according to the invitation circular, in response to widespread correspondence from all parts of the country received by the *Labour Monthly* following on the discussion which it has been holding on these problems over the last few months.

The People's Front in France will be discussed at a delegate conference to be held by the Militant Socialist International at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, at 3 p.m. on Saturday next, at which F. Girard of Paris will be the speaker.

THE P.P.U. CAMPAIGN

NEXT WEEK

THE following meetings which will be held next week continue the New Year Campaign of the Peace Pledge Union. Speakers' names have been announced in the different localities.

Today. 8 p.m. City Hall, **Hull**.

Tues. Ciard Hall, **Dundee**.

Wed. 8 p.m. Picton Hall and Friends' Meeting House, **Liverpool**.

Thur. 8 p.m. Central Hall, **Edinburgh**.

Fri. 7.30 p.m. Central Hall, **Southampton**.

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LITERATURE

READ "YOUTH CAN STOP WAR," by Arthur H. Bird. Foreword by Dr. Donald Soper. 1s. 2d. post free.—Lime Tree Grove, Thorne, Doncaster.

MEETINGS

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., at 165 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

MODERN CULTURE INSTITUTE

Dr. Har Dayal, M.A., Ph.D., will speak on Friday, January 29, at 8 p.m. at the Caxton Hall on "PSYCHOLOGY & WORLD PEACE." Admission free.

POSTERS

PEACE POSTERS for the times. Samples on application to the Secretary, Northern Friends' Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

WHERE TO STAY

DELIGHTFUL 16th CENTURY FARMHOUSE in Sussex is open as a guest-house to those desiring restful and health-giving holidays. Suitable for conferences or retreats. Profits are used to provide holidays for London slum-dwellers.

Write to Mrs. J. A. Corke, Micklepage Farm, Nuthurst, near Horsham, Sussex.

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To M.....
(Newsagent's name)

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